Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

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Am. H.B. 139

130th General Assembly
(As Reported by H. Health and Aging)

Reps. Gonzales, Hackett, Letson, Antonio, Wachtmann, Bishoff, Brown, Hill, Lynch, Ramos, Sears, Smith

BILL SUMMARY

- Allows certain advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants to admit patients to hospitals under specified conditions.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Health care professionals who may admit patients to hospitals

The bill permits advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs), other than certified registered nurse anesthetists and physician assistants (PAs) to admit patients to hospitals if certain conditions are satisfied.[1] Under current law, only a doctor, dentist, or podiatrist who is a member of the medical staff may admit a patient to a hospital.

Hospital admissions by APRNs

The types of APRNs who are authorized by the bill to admit patients to hospitals are clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse-midwives, and certified nurse practitioners. The bill does not apply to APRNs who are certified registered nurse anesthetists.

For an APRN to be authorized to admit a patient, the bill requires that three conditions be met. First, the APRN must have a standard care arrangement with a doctor or podiatrist who is member of the medical staff. Under existing law, a standard care arrangement is a written, formal guide that governs the APRN's health care practice. It is developed by the APRN and each collaborating physician or podiatrist. A collaborating physician or podiatrist must be continuously available to communicate with the APRN either in person or by radio, telephone, or other form of

[1] R.C. 3727.06(B).

telecommunication.[2] Second, the patient must be under the medical supervision of the collaborating doctor or podiatrist. Finally, the hospital must have granted the APRN admitting privileges and appropriate credentials.

Hospital admissions by PAs

For a PA to be authorized to admit a patient, the bill requires that three conditions be met. First, the PA must be listed on a supervision agreement for a doctor or podiatrist who is a member of the medical staff. Under existing law, a PA may practice only under the supervision, control, and direction of a physician (including a podiatrist) with whom the PA has entered into a supervisory agreement approved by the State Medical Board. The supervising physician must be physically present at the location where the PA is practicing or be readily available to the PA through some means of telecommunication and in a location that under normal conditions is not more than 60 minutes travel time away.[3] Next, the patient must be under the medical supervision of the supervising doctor or podiatrist. Finally, the hospital must have granted the PA admitting privileges and appropriate credentials.

Notice to collaborating or supervising doctor or podiatrist

The bill requires that, prior to admitting a patient, the APRN or PA notify the collaborating or supervising doctor or podiatrist of the planned admission.[4]

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	04-23-13
Reported, H. Health & Aging	09-30-13

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[2] R.C. 4723.01 and 4723.431, not in the bill.

[3] R.C. 4730.08, 4730.18, and 4730.21, not in the bill.

[4] R.C. 3727.06(B)(2).